

1. A method of treating a disorder associated with a specific area in a brain comprising:  
implanting a stimulating device in contact with an intralaminar nuclei of the brain;  
sensing activity in the specific area of the brain wherein the sensing activity occurs at a location distal from the device location; and  
operating the device to modulate the intralaminar nuclei in response to said activity to thereby affect the disorder associated with the specific area of the brain.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the stimulation is electrical.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the device is an electrode assembly.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the activity being sensed is electrical activity.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the stimulation is chemical.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the device is a sustained-release matrix.
7. The method of claim 5, wherein the activity being sensed is chemical activity.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the stimulation occurs continuously.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the stimulation occurs intermittently.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the stimulation occurs periodically.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein the specific area of the brain is different than the intralaminar nuclei.
12. The method of claim 1, wherein said specific area is selected from the group consisting of the pre-frontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, anterior limb of the internal capsule, Nucleus Accumbens, ventral striatum, the ventral Pallidum anterior nucleus of the thalamus, dorsomedial nucleus of the thalamus, intralaminar thalamic nuclei, the cingulate cortex,

Amygdala, Hippocampus, Mamillary bodies, the lateral hypothalamus the Locus Ceruleus, the Dorsal Raphe Nucleus, ventral tegmentum, the Substantia Nigra Pars Compacta and reticulata

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said psychiatric disorder is selected from the group consisting of obsessive compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, post traumatic stress disorder, panic attacks, social phobia, major depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and substance abuse disorders/addictions.
14. The method of claim 1, wherein said step of sensing occurs epidurally, subdurally, or on the scalp.
15. The method of claim 1, wherein said step of sensing occurs at the local milieu of the electrode.
16. A method of affecting a psychiatric activity in a specific area in a brain comprising: placing an electrode in contact with an intralaminar nuclei of the brain; and operating the device to provide stimulation to the intralaminar nuclei to thereby affect the specific area of the brain.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein the stimulation is electrical.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein the device is an electrode assembly.
19. The method of claim 16, wherein the activity being sensed is electrical activity.
20. The method of claim 16, wherein the stimulation is chemical.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein the device is a sustained-release matrix.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the activity being sensed is chemical activity.
23. The method of claim 16, wherein the specific area of the brain is different than the intralaminar nuclei.
24. The method of claim 16, wherein said specific area is selected from the group consisting of the pre-frontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, anterior limb of the internal capsule, Nucleus Accumbens, ventral striatum, the ventral Pallidum anterior nucleus of the thalamus, dorsomedial nucleus of the thalamus, intralaminar thalamic nuclei, the cingulate cortex, Amygdala, Hippocampus, Mamillary bodies, the lateral hypothalamus the Locus Ceruleus, the Dorsal Raphe Nucleus, ventral tegmentum, the Substantia Nigra Pars Compacta and reticulata
25. A method of effecting psychiatric activity in a patient comprising: identifying a portion of the patient's ILN which is in communication with a predetermined region of the patient's brain, said predetermined region of said patient's brain being associated with the psychiatric activity; and modulating the portion of the patient's ILN to effectuate the psychiatric activity.
26. The method of claim 25, wherein the identification of a portion of the patient's ILN is based upon a composite of other patient's ILN activity.
27. The method of claim 25, wherein the identifying step is independent of an exhibition of a pathologic condition in the predetermined region of said patient's brain.
28. The method of claim 25, wherein the psychiatric activity is selected from the group consisting of happiness, fear, anger, anxiety, euphoria, and sadness.
29. The method of claim 25, wherein the modulation of the portion of the patient's ELN is accomplished using chemical stimulation.

30. The method of claim 25, wherein the modulation of the portion of the patient's ILN is accomplished using electrical stimulation.